

SETTLE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Fifty-Eighth
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

The Report is an "Ordinary Report" drawn up on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular 1650, and, in accordance with the economy cuts recommended by the Central Authority and local Councils, repetition is avoided by references to information given in the "Survey Report" of 1930. Further details of work done are restricted to facts essential to the maintenance of the continuity of records kept for the past fifty-six years.

No change in the boundaries of the area has yet been effected under the County Review of Districts, and the delay in arriving at a settlement continues to prolong the uncertainty and check the initiative referred to in last year's report.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Settle Rural District is a quadrilateral 15 by 20 miles in extent, bounded on the north by Sedbergh, east by Skipton Rural, south by Bowland Rural, and west by Lancashire. It covers an area of 151,986 acres or over 237 square miles, and contains 31 parishes.

2.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND EMPLOYMENT.

The chief industry of the district is agriculture, in the form of breeding cattle and sheep and the production of milk and butter. At some of the villages, e.g., Bentham (cotton and silk mills, hose and belting works), Ingleton (coal mine and quarries), Settle (cotton mills), Hellifield (railway centre), Horton (quarries), etc., other forms of employment can be obtained, but at Ingleton closing the coal-pit in 1936 materially affected employment.

3.—GENERAL DETAILS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	151,986
(Population (1921 census)	...	...	...	...	...	15,373
Population (1931 census)	...	...	...	...	...	14,746
Population (1937 estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	13,950
Inhabited houses (1937 estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	4,206
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£64,248
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£257

VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) BIRTHS.

The Births registered as occurring in, or belonging to, the district were 192.

Legitimate	...	...	97 males and 91 females.
Illegitimate	...	...	3 males and 1 female.

Birth-rate on an estimated population of 13,950 is equivalent to 13·7 per 1,000 compared with 14·0, 14·1 and 14·3 in the previous three years, with 12·5 for the Craven Combined District, and with 14·9 for England and Wales.

(b) DEATHS.

The deaths after correction by the inward transfer of residents dying outside the district, and the outward transfer of non-residents dying inside the district numbered 91 males and 110 females—a total of 201.

The death-rate is thus 14·4, compared with 11·3, 11·1 and 14·4 in the previous three years, with 15·1 for the Craven Combined Districts, and 12·4 for England and Wales.

(c) INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant deaths as corrected by the Registrar-General were 7 males and 4 females—all legitimate.

The Infant Mortality was, therefore, 57 per 1,000 children born, compared with 30, 34 and 39 in the previous three years, with 53 for the Craven District, and with 58 for England and Wales.

(d) STILL BIRTHS.

The still births registered were 4. The percentage of still births to total births (alive and still-born) 2·0.

(e) MATERNAL DEATHS.

Number of maternal deaths from puerperal causes, 1.

Maternal death-rate per 1,000 live births 5·2, compared with 3·3 for Craven Combined District and 3·2 for England and Wales.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely Small-Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) were responsible for 1 death (Whooping Cough 1).

Zymotic Death-rate : ·07, compared with ·13, ·20 and ·35 in the previous three years, and with ·14 in the Craven Combined District.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death in Settle Rural District, 1937.					M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	91	110
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
2 Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	—
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
6 Influenza	...	...	...	...	6	3
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	—
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	5	4
10 Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12 General Paralysis of insane	...	...	...	...	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	11	19
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	8
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	...	21	28
17 Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	—	—
18 Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	8	13
19 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	9	4
21 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2
22 Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	—	2
23 Diarrhœa, etc., under 2 years	...	...	...	...	—	—
24 Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	—	—
26 Other diseases of liver	...	...	...	...	—	2
27 Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	2	4
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	5	4
29 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	1
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, &c.	...	...	...	...	4	3
32 Senility	...	...	...	...	—	2
33 Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	1
34 Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	4	—
35 Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	11	9
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	1	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):						
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—

To the total death-rate of 14·4

Infectious Diseases contributed	·07
Tuberculosis	·64
Cancer	2·15
Heart Disease	3·51
Respiratory Diseases	1·14
Apoplexy	·71
Senility	·14
Premature Birth, &c.	·50
Other Diseases	5·5

The general death-rate is slightly
above average, infant mortality low,
and maternal mortality high.

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health : Wm. Scatterty, M.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector : Frank Foxcroft, C.R.S.I.

Second Sanitary Inspector : N. Firth, C.R.S.I.

Sanitary Surveyor and Engineer : F. R. Birkhead, A.M. Inst., M. & C.E.

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| 2.—PROVISION OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, &c. | } See 1931 Report |
| 3.—PROFESSIONAL NURSING, &c. | |

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—WATER SUPPLIES.

“ In such a large area the supplies are many and varied. For instance, Settle and the larger villages—Giggleswick, Ingleton, Bentham, Austwick, Hellifield, etc.—have public supplies provided by the Council. Other places, e.g., Long Preston and Burton-in-Lonsdale, are supplied by private companies. Clapham, Malham, Arncliffe, etc., are provided for by the principal property owners. Hamlets such as Hanlith, Halton West, Litton and Foxup have water piped into the houses.

SETTLE AND GIGGLESWICK WATERWORKS.—Some shortage was experienced during October, and the supply had to be turned off between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6-15 a.m., and, for a short period, for two hours during the afternoon. An auxiliary source of supply which had previously been discontinued, when the Stockdale supply was provided, was again resorted to. A Committee has been appointed to consider suitable alternative sources and the augmentation of the supply generally.

WESTHOUSE WATERWORKS.—Steps were taken here to cut out part of the surface water which was found to be gaining access to the spring. Chemical and bacteriological examinations made in February showed that the water was then satisfactory. Further samples from the supply were examined in July and September, but the reports on these showed that the supply was again unsatisfactory, and consumers were again circularised advising the continued boiling of all water before use for drinking or cooking purposes. The Committee appointed to deal with this matter have further considered the best steps to take, but no satisfactory conclusion has yet been reached. It is felt that in view of the cost which would be involved in treating the present supply, an alternative supply should be sought and consideration is proceeding on these lines. This supply had to be turned off for a short period during October.

BENTHAM WATERWORKS.—In connection with these works, a length of 900 yards of existing 3" cast iron main from the Silk Mills to Town Head were taken out and replaced by 4" concrete-lined cast iron pipes.

KIRKBY MALHAM.—This village is supplied with water from two sources (a) springs on Kirkby Fell and (b) a stand pipe supplied from a spring near the village, both of which are in the same private hands. A suggestion that the supply should be taken over by the Council was considered and at first rejected, but on an amendment of the terms under which the transfer was to be made, the matter was gone into further, and samples of the water sent for analysis. The results showed that while the water at the sources on the Fell was satisfactory, some pollution occurred on its way to the Village (a considerable distance), as a bacteriological examination made of water from a tap at the Vicarage gave an unsatisfactory result. The water from the stand pipe, however, was shown to be of excellent quality. When the result of the examination of the “Fell Supply” was received, consumers of water from this source were circularised and advised to boil all water used for drinking or cooking purposes and at the same time were informed that the supply from the stand pipe was of good quality. The question of taking over the supply is still under consideration, but one factor which seriously affects the question is the matter of cost.

2.—SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No change of any importance has taken place under this heading.

At Giggleswick, an extension of sewer at Four Lane Ends for the drainage of new property has been carried out, consisting of 100 yards of 9-inch sewer.

WESTHOUSE.—Consideration has been given to a draft scheme prepared on the directions of the Sanitary Committee for sewerage and sewage disposal works for High and Low Westhouse in the township of Thornton-in-Lonsdale. In view of the probable cost of such work, coupled with prospective extra expenditure in connection with the Waterworks, it has been decided to refer the matter to the Committee who have in hand the question of the water supply to the township.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.—Complaints were again received regarding the drainage system of a certain part of the village and, following a Report by the Sanitary Inspector, the Committee who previously had in hand the question of a scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal of the village gave the matter further consideration. A letter was received from the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board requesting that a scheme should be prepared before the end of the year. A scheme is in course of preparation for submission to the Rivers Board, and it is intended that the West Riding County Council shall be approached with a view to a grant being obtained towards the carrying out of the scheme.

3.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, SCAVENGING, &c.

(a) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Where water and sewers are available, the antiquated privy midden is slowly being superseded by the water closet.

The following table shows the number of closets of each type in the district at the end of the year:—

Privies with fixed receptacles	...	...	...	1036
Privies with movable receptacles	...	...	...	43
Fresh water closets (cistern)	...	...	...	1882
Waste water closets	...	...	...	67
Hand-flushed closets	...	...	...	44

During the past five years the number of privies with fixed receptacles converted to fresh water closets was 13, 18, 10, 7 and 19.

(b) SCAVENGING.

At Settle, Giggleswick and Langeliffe, the scavenging is undertaken by the Council and satisfactorily carried out with its own staff. In 1936 the Council purchased a "Karrier" Kob Motor Vehicle, and by this means an increased and improved service has been provided.

At Bentham, Ingleton and Austwick the work is carried out by contract. In the remainder of the district scavenging is not undertaken. The growth of some of the larger townships will require further provision to be made in the near future. A trial of the "Karrier" Kob was made in Bentham during the year, with a view to the adoption of a comprehensive scheme for the acquisition of a Motor Vehicle for the purpose of carrying out the scavenging of the townships of Bentham, Ingleton, Burton-in-Lonsdale and Thornton-in-Lonsdale. A memorandum giving particulars of the proposed scheme with an estimate and suggested apportionment of the cost was sent to the Parish Councils of the respective townships concerned, but with one exception, that of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, the Parish Councils pronounced against the adoption of the scheme and the matter has not proceeded further, except that the question of the scavenging of Thornton-in-Lonsdale has been referred to the same Committee who have the water and sewerage question of this township in hand.

(c) REFUSE DISPOSAL.

In 1911 the Council got powers under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the provision of public tips for the several townships, and these powers have been largely utilised. At Bentham the tip at Low Bentham became full and refuse from that village is now being taken to the tip at Lane Foot in High Bentham.

Controlled tipping is not yet in operation in this district.

RAT DESTRUCTION.—Posters were again issued throughout the district calling attention to the necessity for co-operation in the destruction of the pests, and the Council authorised the payment of three halfpence for all rat tails delivered to the Sanitary Inspector's office. For "Rat Week" the number so delivered was 527, as compared with 640 in 1936. The payment of 1½d. per tail was also continued outside "Rat Week," and to the end of the year 4,389 tails had been brought in. Some 2,000 Red Squill baits were put down at the various tips and sewage disposal works under the control of the Council with good results."

4.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

INSPECTORS' REPORT OF SANITARY WORK, etc., completed during the year ending December 31st, 1937 :—

Number of new houses occupied during the year	...	...	22
Number of visits, inspections, etc., made during the year in connection with :			
Nuisances	...	...	69
Scavenging	...	...	58
Slaughter Houses, etc.	...	...	612
Workshops	...	...	20
Infectious Diseases	...	...	47
Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	4
Housing	...	...	163
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	92
Drainage	...	...	62
Water Supplies	...	...	44
Other matters	...	...	28
			— 1199
Samples of water collected for analysis (Chemical 17, Bacteriological 20)	...	...	37
House drains repaired, cleaned, etc.	...	...	23
Privies and W.C.'s repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	3
Water Closets provided to existing premises	...	...	25
Privies abolished	...	...	19
Ashbins provided (including new houses)	...	...	25
Ashpits abolished	...	...	1
New Drains provided for existing premises	...	...	3
Houses and other premises disinfected	...	...	36
Other nuisances remedied	...	...	5
Number of informal notices given during the year	...	...	40
Number of informal notices complied with during the year	...	...	33
Number of Statutory Notices served during the year	...	...	—
Number of Statutory Notices complied with during the year	...	...	10

5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

(a) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

None now in the district.

(b) BAKEHOUSES.

These have been inspected and found satisfactory.

(c) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Of these, there is now only one—a fellmonger.

(d) SCHOOLS.

The 29 schools in the district are all supplied with water piped into the buildings, with one exception. The majority are provided with automatic flushed Water Closets, although a few of the smaller outlying schools have to put up with privy middens.

(e) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

At Ingleton, a privately owned open air swimming pool was constructed about three years ago by voluntary labour from the village. The pool is constructed at the side of, and draws its water from the river. A sample of the water taken from the pool, taken at the request of the County Medical Officer, proved to be not up to standard. A sample of the river itself is to be sent for analysis.

(f) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No action has been necessary in the district under this head.

(g) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No overcrowding has been reported.

The following table shows the kind of work followed on the various premises examined in the district :—

Occupation.	No.
Joiners	25
Boot Repairers	17
Motor Enginecrs	18
Bakers	21
Plumbers	13
Painters	7
Blacksmiths	9
Milliners	6
Engincer	1
Cycle Repairer	2
Cabinet Makers	4
Printers	3
Tailors	3
Watch Repairers	4
Dressmakers	2
Tinsmiths	2
Picture Framers	1
Wool Sorting	1
Fellmonger	1
Beer Bottling	1
Laundry	1
Upholsterers	2
Fishing Tackle Maker	1

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F. FOXCROFT,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

N. FIRTH,

Second Sanitary Inspector.

D.—HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS (MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE).

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	52
b.	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	74
(2) a.	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	13
b.	Number of inspections made	...	...	...	16
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...			1
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	51

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	33
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.—				
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a)	By Owner	...	...	...	10
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...			—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...		—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices :—				
(a)	By Owner	...	...	...	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...			—
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	2
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	—

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING :—

(a) (1)	Number of houses overcrowded at end of year	...	...	...	51
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	51
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	310
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	...			2
(c) (1)	Number of cases relieved during the year	...	...	...	12
(2)	Number of persons concerned	...	...	...	73
(d)	Number of houses again overcrowded after abatement	...	...		—
(e)	Any other particulars of interest	...	...	...	—

F. FOXOROFT, }
N. FIRTH, } Housing Inspectors.

Before leaving the subject of Housing, a reference may be made to the long-drawn-out discussion over closing the empty dwellinghouse known as Churchyard Cottage, Horton-in-Ribblesdale. At the close of the year re-conditioning was in progress; Land at the rear purchased and back door provided; roof and walls repaired to overcome dampness; eaves spouting, etc., made good; lighting and ventilation of living-room and bedroom improved; new staircase and food store provided; internal painting done; Elsan chemical closet provided, etc.

It may be noted that the drainage of the cottage, like that of the village generally, discharges direct into the neighbouring water-course.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK, DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Your Inspector reports :—

“There are 606 persons registered as engaged in milk and butter production. During the year 92 visits and inspections were made to farms and premises.

“Co-operation with the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council was continued and inspections of farms under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, have been made. At the end of the year 5 Producers were holding licences granted by the West Riding County Council for the production of “Tuberculin Tested” milk, and 26 others for the production of “Accredited” milk. It is to be noted that there is one Producer who is licensed under the Ministry of Agriculture’s “Attested” Herds scheme.

“Five entirely new shippons have been erected or constructed during the year, and seven new Cooling and Sterilizing rooms provided. Steam Sterilizing Equipment has also been provided in eight instances.”

The County Veterinary Surgeon, in his latest published report, states that he made 608 visits to registered milk producers’ premises and examined 8,750 cows. At these visits 10 Cows were found to be suffering from scheduled forms of Tuberculosis, and in addition, 56 tuberculous cows were reported under the Tuberculosis Order. All the 66 animals were slaughtered under the provisions of the Order.

Further extracts show that the percentage of tuberculous cows was :—

In Settle Rural District	...	...	...	·61
In Craven Rural Districts	...	...	...	·69
„ Urban Districts	...	...	...	1·27
In the Administrative County	...	...	...	1·70

(b) MEAT—SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 43 Slaughterhouses scattered over this wide area, classified as follows :—

		Jan., 1937	Dec. 31, 1937
Registered	...	13	13
Licensed	...	30	30
		—	—
		43	43
		==	==

As the slaughterhouses are so scattered, it is impossible to carry out full inspections, as most butchers slaughter the bulk of their animals on Mondays, but so far as possible an inspection of meat was carried out at each place where regular slaughtering takes place, and the carcasses thoroughly examined.

52 licences were granted to slaughtermen during the year.

The following Table shows the number of carcasses inspected, with particulars of the carcasses or parts thereof condemned.

	Cattle, Ex. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number inspected	340	139	11	1007	78
All Diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole Carcasses condemned ...	1	1	1	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	13	10	1	5	1
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	4.12	7.91	11.18	0.59	1.23
Tuberculosis only— Whole Caracase condemned ...	1	6	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condembed ...	15	17	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	4.70	16.54	—	—	—

Total weight condemned :—
3 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.

F. FOXCROFT and N. FIRTH,
Meat Inspectors.

(c) ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Sampling of milk and action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are reported upon by the W.R.C.C. Inspector.

F.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Influenza : Practically all schools closed for short periods (January and February).
Measles : Ingleton, 15 cases (May and June).
Whooping Cough : Stainforth, 17 (May).
Chicken Pox : Langcliffe, 26 cases ; Giggleswick, 25 ; Austwick, 9.
Mumps : Wigglesworth, 25 ; Hellifield, 13 (February—April).
Mortality : Influenza, 9 ; Whooping Cough, 1.

(b) NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Scarlet Fever and more especially Diphtheria were less prevalent than in 1935 and 1936—notifications of Diphtheria being only 2, compared with 36 in 1935 and 16 in 1936.

	Cases notified and otherwise ascertained.	Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	24	23
Diphtheria	2	2
Enteric Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	1
Pneumonia	20	5
Erysipelas	3	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—

Mortality from Infectious Disease : 1, from Whooping Cough.

Death-rate from Infectious Disease, .07, compared with .14 for the Craven Combined District.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases notified :—

Pulmonary : 4 males (age 47, 47, 58, 62) ; 4 females (age 22, 24, 28, 30).

Non-pulmonary : 0 male ; 1 female (age 5).

Mortality :—

Pulmonary : 5 males (age 25, 47, 49, 58, 62) ; 4 females (age 22, 24, 25, 33).

Non-pulmonary : 0 male ; 0 female.

Death-rate from Tuberculosis : .64, compared with .4, .6 and .6 in the previous three years.

Cases on Register at end of year : Pulmonary : 6 males, 10 females.

Non-pulmonary : 4 males, 3 females.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Pathological specimens examined : Sputum for T.B. 23, swabs for Diphtheria 9, blood for Enteric Fever 1, miscellaneous 2, milks for T.B. 4, milks for count 6, water 1 ; total 46.

I would here beg to express by indebtedness to Mr. Foxcroft, Sanitary Inspector, for much valuable assistance in carrying on the sanitary administration of the district and for many details of work done by his department during the past year.

In conclusion, I venture to recommend the following matters for your special consideration :—

1. Maintain campaign for improvements in cowsheds and methods of clean milk production.
2. Activity in dealing with houses and groups of houses not in all respects fit for habitation.
- 3.—Provision of a sewage scheme for Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

WILL SCATTERTY, M.A., M.D., C.M.,D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

KEIGHLEY,

May, 1938.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN 1937.

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	Craven Combined District.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
BIRTHS :				
Live	14·9	14·9	15·3	12·1
Still	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·61
DEATHS :				
All Causes	12·4	12·5	11·9	15·1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·02
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·09
Influenza	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·54
Violence	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·54
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Smallpox	0·00	—	0·00	0·00
Scarlet Fever	2·33	2·56	2·42	1·17
Diphtheria	1·49	1·81	1·38	0·54
Enteric Fever	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·07
Erysipelas	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·14
Pneumonia	1·36	1·58	1·20	0·53
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	58	62	55	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	5·8	7·9	3·2	1·10
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis	0·97	Not available		·00
Others	2·26			3·30
Total	3·23			3·30
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis	0·94	Not available		·00
Others	2·17			3·14
Total	3·11			3·14
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Puerperal Fever	13·93	17·59	11·52	4·18
Puerperal Pyrexia				

Settle
Rural District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1937.

KEIGHLEY, MAY, 1938.

The Craven Herald Ltd., Skipton.